



**LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

# **Annual Reports**

**of the**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**and the**

**Public Health Inspector**

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**Year Ended 31st December, 1965**



L O N G R I D G E   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 1965/1966

Chairman of the Council:      Councillor W. L. Houghton

HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

Chairman:      Councillor W. H. Riding

Vice-Chairman:      Councillor G. Taylor

Other Members:      Councillors J. Smith, Lund  
and Page.

Medical Officer of Health:      J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D. Also  
Divisional Medical Officer  
to the Health Division No. 4  
Lancashire County Council  
and Medical Officer of Health  
to the Adlington, Leyland,  
Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale and  
Withnell Urban District  
Councils, Chorley Borough  
Council and Chorley and  
Preston Rural District  
Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:      N. T. W. Pover, L.R.C.S.,  
L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A.,  
D.P.H. Also Senior Assistant  
Divisional Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector:      V. N. Page, M.R.S.H.,  
M.A.P.H.I. Also Cleansing  
Superintendent.



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Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Longridge.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

According to the Registrar General's mid-June estimate the population of Longridge was 5,320 which is 200 more than the estimate in mid-June 1964.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 135 which is 23 more than in 1964. This gives a live birth rate of 25.4 (adjusted 26.9) per 1,000 population which is the highest rate since 1909. The rates for England and Wales and Lancashire were respectively 18.1 and 18.20 (adjusted 18.56).

The number of deaths attributed to the District was 57 which is 13 more than in 1964. This gives a death rate of 10.7 (adjusted 12.9) per 1,000 population which is an increase of 2.1 over the record low figure of 1964. The death rates for England and Wales and Lancashire were respectively 11.5 and 12.27 (adjusted 13.01).

Of the 57 deaths, 17 were of persons 75 years of age or over and a further 19 were between the ages of 65 and 75.

In regard to causes of deaths, there were 9 from all forms of malignant disease as compared with only 2 in 1964. Deaths from heart diseases numbered 19 which is 3 more than in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system (strokes) accounted for 11 deaths as against 8 in 1964.

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year of age whereas there was only one such death in 1964. This gives an Infantile Death Rate for the District of 29.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with the figure of 19.0 for the country as a whole. This is rather disappointing in view of the few infant deaths in the District in recent years - one in each of the previous three years. It is also disappointing to note that there was a death in the past year as a result of abortion thus bringing to end a run of 24 years without any deaths from maternal causes. It is, however, a cause for satisfaction that for the second consecutive year there were no deaths from tuberculosis.

Turning now to the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases, there were in 1965 a total of 74 notifications, including one of respiratory tuberculosis, as compared with 55 in 1964. There were 35 notifications of measles 9 fewer than in the previous year, 25 of scarlet fever - an increase of 23. There was only one notification of dysentery as compared with 8 in 1964, 12 of Whooping Cough as against 1.

The outbreak of poliomyelitis which occurred in the County Borough of Blackburn in August, 1965 resulted in a much increased demand for vaccination against this disease in the District. Additional clinic sessions were held to meet the demand. Fortunately no cases occurred in the District but it is dangerous to wait until such diseases are on the doorstep before seeking protection. Unless a high level of protection is maintained against such diseases as poliomyelitis and diphtheria the danger of outbreaks is always a real one.



A mass radiography unit paid one of its periodic visits to Longridge during the year and the findings are included in this Report. It will be noted that although no cases of active tuberculosis were discovered, two cases of cancer of the lung were found. The surveys carried out by these units are a valuable means of discovering abnormal chest conditions and every advantage should be taken of them.

During the year, 60 new houses were completed by private enterprise and the Council's scheme comprising 32 flatlets, Warden's accommodation and community room, laundry etc. was nearing completion at the end of the year. This type of accommodation should prove a real blessing to many elderly persons who wish to preserve their independence at the same time having the benefit of immediate assistance when it is required. The erection of a 51-place County Council Home for the elderly was commenced during the year and this too will undoubtedly be a great asset to the District.

A perusal of the Report will indicate that careful attention has been devoted to environmental health functions such as food hygiene, rodent control, refuse collection and disposal and my sincere thanks are due to Mr. V. N. Page, Public Health Inspector, for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

### Physical Features of the Area

The physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

### Statistics of the Area

Area in acres	3,285
Population (Census 1931)	4,158
Population (Census 1951)	4,308
Population (Census 1961)	4,686
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1965)	5,320
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	1,067
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1951)	1,336
Number of dwellings occupied (Census 1951)	1,306
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Ratebook 1965)	1,808
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1965)	1,798
Rateable Value 1965/66	£144,834
Sum represented by a penny rate 1965/66	590

### Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the social conditions and amenities of the area.

### Vital Statistics

#### Births

#### Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	60	71	131
Illegitimate	4	-	4
	64	71	135

Birth Rate per 1,000 population crude 25.4

#### Stillbirths

Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	2	-	2

Stillbirth rate per 1,000

Total births

14.6



# Table of Vital Statistics

## Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1965	135	25.4	57	10.7	2	14.6
Year 1964	112	21.9	44	8.6	2	17.5
Year 1963	121	24.4	66	13.3	4	32.0
Year 1962	106	21.9	58	12.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1961	93	19.8	47	10.0	4	41.2
Year 1960	80	17.3	54	11.7	1	12.5
Average 5 years 1960 to 1964	102.4	21.06	53.8	11.12	2.2	20.64

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.06 and 1.20 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate - 26.9 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate - 12.9 per 1,000 population

# Table of Vital Statistics

## Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total under 1 year	
	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1965	1	7.30	4	29.6
Year 1964	Nil	Nil	1	8.9
Year 1963	Nil	Nil	1	8.3
Year 1962	Nil	Nil	1	9.4
Year 1961	Nil	Nil	3	32.3
Year 1960	Nil	Nil	1	12.5
Average 5 years 1960 to 1964	Nil	Nil	1.4	14.28



Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Crude Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	Per 1,000 Live Births
Longridge Average 5 years 1960 - 1964	21.06	11.12	Nil	14.28
1965	25.4	10.7	7.30	29.6
Lancashire 1965	18.20	12.27	0.32	19.8
England and Wales 1965. Crude	18.1	11.5	0.19	19.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age - 22.2  
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 7.30

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age - 22.2  
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 29.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week  
combined per total live and stillbirths - 36.5

For the last seven years detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood has been supplied by the Registrar General to show separate mortality rates for the early Neo-Natal state which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age and for the Perinatal Mortality rate which, in addition to the early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figure for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	Neo-Natal (Under 4 weeks)		Early Neo- Natal (Under 1 week)		Perinatal (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1965	4	22.2	3	22.2	5	36.5
Year 1964	-	-	-	-	2	17.5
Year 1963	-	-	-	-	4	32.0
Year 1962	1	9.4	1	9.4	1	9.4
Year 1961	1	10.8	1	10.8	5	51.5
Year 1960	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	24.7
Average 5 years 1960 - 1964	0.6	6.54	0.6	6.54	2.8	27.02

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1965

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1	5 - 25	35	45	55	65	75 and over
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Other Heart Disease	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Pneumonia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Bronchitis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Analysis of Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart were the largest single cause of death and number three more than 1964.

Deaths from malignant diseases were seven more than in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system numbered three more than in 1964.

### Infant Mortality

There were four deaths of infants under one year, three more than the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 29.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 8.9 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 19.0.

The cause of the deaths of the infants are given below.

Female	1 month	Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida
Male	6 hours	Prematurity
Female	4 hours	Anencephalic
Male	3 days	Prematurity

### TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of Respiratory but no new cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from this disease is 0.00 for Respiratory and Non-Respiratory. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.042 and 0.006 respectively.

The number of people on the register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
6	5	0	4
11		4	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Longridge  
Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of estimated population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Longridge Average 5 years 1960 - 1964	0.04	0.00	0.04
1964	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancashire 1965	0.04	0.00	0.04
England and Wales 1965	0.042	0.006	0.048

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Services

The laboratory service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority relating to the bacteriological and pathological examinations of samples and specimens.

### Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases: Are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. Two infectious cases were admitted to hospital in 1965.

General Diseases: Three hospitals were available for patients in this district:-

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Preston Royal Infirmary   | ) Administered by the              |
| 2. Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston.                                       | ) Preston and Chorley              |
| 3. St. Joseph's Hospital Mount Street,<br>Preston (for private patients) | ) Hospital Management<br>Committee |

Venereal Diseases: Clinics are held at Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expediently with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom Section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.



## COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

There are a variety of Health Services of the Lancashire County Council operated in the area and which are under the control of the No. 4 Divisional Health Committee, 55 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston, telephone Preston 77263.

### Ambulance Service

The ambulance needs for Longridge are supplied by the service operated from Broughton House, Garstang Road, which deals with most of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, of which Longridge forms part. The ambulance vehicles are under radio control.

### Home Nursing and Midwifery Service

A team of six nurses serve the Longridge and district area. The duties of these nurses include care of patients in their own homes, and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases. Expectant mothers who are confined at home are also attended by them.

### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Longridge and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

### Child Welfare Centre

There is a weekly Child Welfare session held at the School Clinic, 30 Kestor Lane, Longridge, every Tuesday afternoon. A doctor and Health Visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centre.

### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, 30 Kestor Lane, Longridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Service

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers.

### Proposed Hostel

The proposal by the No. 4 Health Division of the County to erect a hostel in the Longridge area for aged persons is progressing. The work of construction commenced in 1965.

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	T.B. Respiratory
Under 1		2		2	
1 - 2	2	10		2	
3 - 4	5	10		5	
5 - 9	16	13	1	3	
10 - 14	2				
15 - 24					
25 - 34					
35 - 44					
45 - 64					1
65 and over					
Total cases all ages	25	35	1	12	1
Total deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases removed to hospital	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1

The total notifications of 74 cases of infectious disease compared with 55 cases in 1964.

It will be seen from the table above that the majority of notifications were in respect of Measles. There were 9 less cases of this disease than in the previous year.

Diphtheria was again absent from the district, the last notified case being in 1944.

A Poliomyelitis outbreak occurred in the Blackburn area which is 10 miles away. No cases of Poliomyelitis were diagnosed in this area. The clinics that were set up for the dispensing of oral vaccine were well attended.

An outbreak of sickness and diarrhoea occurred in the St. Wilfrid's and Alston Lane Schools during the year and extended over a number of weeks. Specimens were submitted to the laboratory, the results of which failed to identify the cause of the outbreak to any particular organism. It was suggested that the cause could well be of a virus infection.



# MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Survey held in Longridge 7th - 9th July, 1965.

During the present survey 839 people were x-rayed, as against 780 in 1962 - an increase of 59. The results are listed below.

## Findings:-

2 cases of bronchial carcinoma were discovered.

## STATISTICS

<u>Type of Examinee</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry/Offices	72	16	88
General Public	281	470	751
	<u>353</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>839</u>

## Abnormalities Discovered:-

Healed tuberculosis	7	3	10
Bronchial carcinoma	2	-	2
Cardio-vascular lesions acquired	4	2	6
Abnormality of diaphragm	-	3	3
Spontaneous pneumothorax	-	1	1
Pneumonitis	1	-	1

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The table below contains the information requested by the Ministry of Health as set out in the circular no. 1/66 issued on 11th January, 1966.

Type of food premises in trade	Total no. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 16 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocer	11	11	11	11
Greengrocer	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises	11	11	11	11
Off-licensed premises	1	1	1	1
Fish and chips	3	3	3	3
Confectioners	7	7	7	7
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Sweets	8	8	8	8
Poultry establishments	2	2	2	2
Canteens	4	4	4	4

The table below shows that 85 samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, six failed the Ring Test and two failed the Culture Text. Four of the samples failing the Ring Test were from cows whose milk was tested prior to introduction to a dairy herd.

### REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES

The results of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examinations and biological tests are shown below:

Biological Examination                      No. of samples submitted 85

#### RESULTS

Results	Positive	Negative	No result
Tuberculosis	Nil	21	-
Brucellosis - Ring Test	6	79	-
Culture Test	2	19	-
Biological Test	2	19	-

Statutory Tests                                      No. of samples submitted 21

Results	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void samples
Raw Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	16	1	-
Heat Treated Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	4	-	-
Phosphatase Test	4	-	-

Doctor Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of food and drugs samples taken in Longridge during 1965.

Thirty-one samples were obtained consisting of 17 samples of milk (two of which were Channel Islands milk) and fourteen others comprising:-

1 Liquid paraffin B.P.	2 Ice-creams
1 Castor oil B.P.	2 Fresh fruit (gooseberries)
1 Ground ginger	1 Christmas pudding
1 Jelly creams	1 Lard
1 Table jelly	2 Fruit (dried)
1 Headache powders	

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal Milk	Deficient of 3.3% fat.	Farmer notified
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 28.3% fat.	Formal sample was taken
1 Informal Milk	Contained 0.05 international units of penicillin per ml.	Producer notified and Milk Marketing Board informed.



## MEAT

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district which caters for the needs of two butcher's shops serving the area. Due to staffing difficulties the slaughterhouse was only in use for part of the year.

There was a high quality of young animals dealt with and as a result only diseases of a minor nature were found. It was not found necessary to condemn a whole animal and once again no tuberculosis was encountered.

In the period in which slaughtering was carried out 46 cattle and 192 lambs were killed and examined. Eight cattle and 11 lambs had some part or organ condemned, mainly the liver being concerned. No case of cysticercosis was found therefore it was not found necessary to carry out refrigeration treatment on any carcass.

As in previous years the arrangement whereby condemned meat is voluntarily surrendered and dealt with at a specialist factory continues to operate satisfactorily.

A one hundred per cent inspection of all animals killed was carried out.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The advent of the large cut price store with the self-service system is to some extent resulting in an improved type of shop with more up to date storage and ensuring a quick turn over. Though in some cases self-service presents a problem unless suitable wrapping and packaging of the goods are carried out.

The general standard of cleanliness in food shops and food preparation premises is fairly satisfactory, and progress is being maintained in the educating of staff to better standards of personal hygiene. Advice is given on better layouts for the presentation and storage of goods.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

It was not found necessary to take statutory action against any industrial firm for smoke or grit emissions. Most plants are operated with oil firing with modern burners and it is only on rare occasions that any considerable amount of smoke pollution has been detected.

The plants not using oil are coke fired and again of modern design with good efficient results.

The problem of domestic smoke pollution is still with us, and now probably contributes much more than 50 per cent of the total pollution suffered.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Longridge area is the responsibility of the Preston and District Water Board and I am grateful to Mr. J. F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for supplying the statistics relating to the water supplied to Longridge. The supply continues to be an upland water source collected from Longridge Fell, water being piped from the Dilworth reservoir situated above the township. The quality has been good and no complaints of tainting have been received. No restrictions were put on the use of water, the supply throughout the year being plentiful.

Chemical and bacteriological tests have as in the past been carried out at the laboratory in Chapel Brow, Longridge, where weekly tests and examinations are undertaken as a routine measure throughout the year.

In the case of the Longridge water supply, 14 bacteriological samples of treated water from taps on consumer's premises were taken and 43 samples from intakes and reservoirs. All the treated water samples proved satisfactory. Two chemical analyses were carried out and were satisfactory.

The following is a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in the Longridge district.

	<u>Parts per 1,000,000</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°c.)	76.0
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 15 mins.	0.11
(in 3 hours	0.81
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.02
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.068
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.40
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	12.0
Temporary Hardness	4.0
Permanent Hardness	26.0
Total Hardness	30.0
pH Value	7.3

## Physical Properties - Colour 15 Hazen

The following is a bacteriological examination taken from a Longridge tap.

Remarks: pH 7.2, Colour 4 Hazen  
Chlorine residual 0.03 p.p.m.

Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar, per 1 m.l. of water

Cultivated for 3 days at 20° - 22°C	0
Cultivated for 2 days at 37°C	0

## Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria

Found in 0 m.l.  
Not found in 100 m.l.

McCrady - No. per 100 m.l. 0  
Sub-cultured to 44°C: Positive faecal B. Coli 0  
Organisms of the IAC. Group 0

The results are satisfactory.



### Supply to Houses

There were 60 houses newly connected during the year, all being built for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected to the public mains was 1,793 serving an estimated population of 5,306. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

### General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analysis show that no contamination occurred during the year.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following comparative table shows the type of accommodation existing in dwelling houses.

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Freshwater closets	1539	1569	1604	1685	1756	1820	1878	1947	2041
Waste water closets	130	118	105	98	87	81	79	50	36
Pail closets	76	76	76	76	65	58	55	53	33
Privy	17	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15
Baths	898	924	950	1080	1080	1154	1206	1269	1337

### PRIVATE STREET WORKS

One new private street works was carried out in 1965.

Green Lane

### SCHOOLS

The total number of schools in the district is seven which are as follows:-

Longridge County Secondary School	Preston Road
County Primary and Junior School	Chapel Street
C. of E. Junior School	Berry Lane
St. Wilfrid's R.C. School	St. Wilfrid's Terrace
Our Lady and St. Michael's R.C. School	Preston Road, Alston
Alston College of Further Education	Alston Lane
St. Cecelia's Secondary School	Chapel Hill

### OLD PEOPLE'S FLATLETS

The end of 1965 has seen the virtual completion of the erection of 32 flats for elderly people with warden accommodation.

The building consists of four blocks of two storey forming wings to the main building which contains the community room, Warden's flat, guest room, kitchen, laundry and boiler house.

The building is pleasantly situated in the Towneley Gardens and is in close proximity to the main shopping area and Old Folk's Club.

## HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
By the Local Authority	None	None
By other Local Authorities	None	None
Other bodies or persons	60	None

### 1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total no. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	115
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	175
(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	22
(3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	34

### 2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:- (Housing Act, 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Area:-

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
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### 3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

### 4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	26	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil



5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	4	4
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in col.(1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	Nil	Nil

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year:	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	
		<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants:-

Action during year:	<u>No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	22
(b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	22
(d) Work completed	18

RENT ACT, 1957

It was not found necessary to invoke statutory action under this Act. No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	2	6	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	44	38	1	Nil
Building sites	7	11	Nil	Nil
Total	53	55	1	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	13	12	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. out-workers in Aug. list reqd. by section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Coun.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gold Thread Embroidery	1	-	-	-	-	-

NEW LEGISLATION

Rent Act 1965

Dangerous Drugs Act 1965

Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965

Public Health (Notification of Births) Act 1965

Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act 1965

Rag, Flock and other Filling Materials Regulations 1965

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Conduct of  
Enquiries) Regulations 1965

Shops and Offices Information for Employees Regulations 1965

Clean Air Act 1956 (Grant Arrangements) 1965

Water Resources Act 1963. The Water Resources (Licences)  
Regulations 1965

The Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations 1965

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1965



Health Department,  
Berry Lane,  
Longridge.

Report of the Public Health Inspector  
for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in once again presenting my annual report covering the environmental health of the district of Longridge.

The work of the department has been conducted smoothly and no tremendous difficulties were encountered.

It is without doubt that some of the success in the harmonious working with members of the public is the fact that close contact has been able to be maintained because the district is not so large that there is a remoteness when dealing with the Council Offices or its officers.

The district is now developing at a greater rate than ever before and the increase of population has made itself apparent both in the field of cleansing and public health generally.

The scope of the work in the environmental field is increasing and the impact of noise when considering its effect on our health is something the public are becoming more and more aware of.

One of the latest problems this department has had to deal with is the infestation of the caterpillar of the ermine moth which has caused serious damage to the hawthorn hedges and fruit trees. Spraying has been carried out on affected hedges with Dipterex 80 which has proved very successful in combating this plague.

Owners are continuing to improve their houses with the assistance of the standard grant, though the rate of progress is not very fast and could well do to be accelerated.

The routine visits carried out to food shops and food preparation premises shows an improvement, and conditions found are generally satisfactory but the same problem remains, that of unsuitable buildings being used for such businesses.



DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS  
DURING THE YEAR

Ice Cream premises	22
Bakehouses, butchers' and greengrocers' shops	99
Drainage	115
Factories	55
Food inspections	130
Farms, dairies and milkshops	57
Inspections under the Housing Acts	18
Infectious diseases	46
Inspections under the Public Health Act	134
Licensed premises	19
Refuse collection and disposal	268
Rodent control	133
Schools	27
Shops	77
Slaughterhouses	32
Smoke observations	14
Miscellaneous	204
	<hr/>
	1,450
	<hr/>

HOUSING

No houses were built by the local authority, 60 houses and bungalows being erected by private enterprise. Housing development is increasing in the district, developers from away are now looking to Longridge for an extension of their building activities.

Six houses which have previously been the subject of closing orders and demolition orders are awaiting demolition, and 20 houses are expected to be dealt with in the next four years, these being houses which are considered by the Housing Committee as not having a life of a longer period than this.

During inspections it was found that there are 34 houses found not to be fit and capable of being improved and rendered fit. Twenty-six houses were remedied and made fit by informal action and co-operation with the owners concerned.

Twenty-two applications were submitted for standard grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964. Twenty-two applications were approved and work was completed in the case of 18.

No applications were received for a discretionary grant.

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

## RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control in the district is adequately carried out by a part-time operator, being assisted when necessary by a second fully trained operator.

Though there has been an increase in the number of infestations reported and dealt with, in only two cases were the numbers concerned such as to consider it as a major infestation. The public have co-operated well and notifications are reported early in the infestations which means that treatments are put in hand before there is a serious infestation occurring.

As in past years the Council continues with its policy of giving free treatments to domestic premises. This ensures that there is no delay in treating infestations on private properties.

Commercial premises and farms are subject to a charge for any treatments carried out, on a time and material basis. The Council do not enter into contracts for rodent work.

The Council sewage system was subject to a 10 per cent test bait and revealed two manholes with takes. The manholes in the infested area were treated and no further infestations occurred in the system.

The table below gives a record of the work carried out for the past twelve months ended 31st December, 1965.

	<u>Type of Property</u>		
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	
	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>All Other</u>	
(a) No. of properties in district	1,700	351	60
(b) No. of properties inspected	252	85	41
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	386	157	69
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	2	-	-
minor	39	12	10
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	16	18	2
(e) No. of infested properties treated	38	17	7
(f) Total treatments carried out (including re-treatment)	50	17	7
(g) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	1	-	-



## DRAINAGE

Private development has increased tremendously and is now extending the Council's sewage system to its fullest extent because of the lack of capacity in the trunk sewer which conveys the sewage from the district to the Preston sewage works. It is imperative that all future development is designed so that top water is excluded from the foul sewer.

Steady progress is being maintained in the conversion of the obsolete and insanitary waste water closets. The numbers have been reduced to such proportions that statutory action may well be considered for the removal of all the remaining closets.

During the past 10 years 116 waste water closets have been converted to proper wash down pedestal water closets. Owners have taken the opportunity of carrying out closet conversions at the same time that they have made improvements to their property by the use of the provisions of the standard grant.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There is one private slaughterhouse licensed in the district which again only operated on a restricted basis due to a lack of slaughtermen.

The premises received its annual inspection by the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and were found to be satisfactory.

The diseases found were of a minor character, all animals slaughtered being young beasts and of good quality, and once again no cases of tuberculosis or cysticercosis were found during the year.

The weight of the meat voluntarily surrendered amounted to 152lbs. and the method used for its disposal is satisfactory and has operated quite successfully for a number of years.

The following are the details of the carcasses inspected and the results of such inspections.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	46	None	None	192	None
Number inspected	46	None	None	192	None
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	10	None	None	11	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	21.7	None	None	5.7	None



	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	None
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts or other local Acts are shows below:

Type of Business	No. registered at 31.12.65	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Butchers	4	48
Hawkers	1	2
Ice Cream	20	22

The number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year are shown below:

Grocers	17	Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	5	Sweets, Minerals and	
Meat Shops	7	Ice Cream	16
Baker and Confectioners	6	Catering Establishments	22
		Others	1

#### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year Nil
- Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to Amylase test and their results Nil

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal

The refuse collection service was maintained satisfactorily during the year without any serious breakdown. Sickness amongst the staff resulted in more dislocation than usual but the problem was overcome by good co-operation by the men, and they are to be complimented in the way they have carried out their work during very bad weather conditions.

No serious complaints were received about the service, the weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year holiday periods being catered for by working overtime in the evenings and at weekends. There was no case of a longer delay than eight days during such periods before the refuse was removed.

The staff consists of:-

- 1 Driver/Loader
- 3 Loaders
- 1 Tip Attendant
- 1 Part-time rodent operator/  
paper baler/handyman
- 1 Spare bin man/handyman

The refuse vehicle is a diesel engined 10/12 cubic yard capacity rear load fore and aft tipper.

No serious breakdown occurred to this machine although it is in continuous use throughout the year. Maintenance was carried out during weekends which is the only time available.

There are still twenty-three pails to be collected each week from outlying areas. There appears to be no immediate possibility of improvement in this service, though by taking advantage of the present standard grant offer there could be a reduction in the numbers to be dealt with.

Refuse continues to be dealt with at the Railway Quarry tip. The possible life of this tip is approximately 10 to 15 years depending on the finished level of the tip. As in past years refuse from the Fulwood Urban District Council area is catered for at the tip which means that refuse from a population of 25,000 is disposed of.

Controlled tipping is carried out, covering material provided by waste sand from a foundry and quarry waste on the site being used.

Again no serious fly infestation occurred during the summer months, constant treatments of liquid and powder insecticides being used to combat the problem.

Only minor fires occurred in the body of the tip. A watch on vehicles bringing in loads on fire ensured that they were dealt with in a special place. A water hydrant is available to deal with any fires which are found.

SALVAGE

The period under review has been very successful in regard to salvage collection of the various grades of paper. The collection of paper has increased by 9.3 per cent over that collected the year before. The gross amount of money realised on the sale of salvage amounted to £1,244.

The collection of waste paper amounts to 39.5 cwts. per 1,000 population per month against 36.2 cwts. for the previous year.

The waste paper is still delivered to the Thames Board Mills factories at Warrington, the Council having enjoyed good relations with the firm for the past 30 years.



Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1964/65				1965/66			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs.
Mixed Paper	53	0	1	0	60	19	2	0
Newspaper	29	9	2	0	30	17	1	0
Fibreboard	29	4	0	0	33	18	2	0
Ferrous Metal	4	10	2	2	4	6	1	0
Non-Ferrous Metal		2	2	21		8	0	24
Textiles	3	14	2	25	4	11	0	5
	120	1	2	20	135	0	3	1

Value of Salvage Sold

	1964/65			1965/66		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	410	16	11	533	10	6
Newspaper	239	13	6	281	19	4
Fibreboard	288	12	2	345	4	2
Ferrous Metal	31	1	4	21	11	3
Non-Ferrous Metal	16	3	8	21	9	0
Textiles	73	1	5	40	3	4
	1,059	9	0	1,243	17	7

The Table below gives the Yield of Waste  
Paper per 1,000 of Population for the Past Ten Years

Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month

	<u>Cwts.</u>
1956	35.6
1957	34.6
1958	39.0
1959	36.5
1960	38.0
1961	39.0
1962	36.0
1963	35.3
1964	36.2
1965	39.5



The following is a summary of the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1966, with the comparative figures for the two preceding financial years.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected

	1963/64				1964/65				1965/66			
	T	c.	q.	lbs.	T	c.	q.	lbs.	T	c.	q.	lbs.
House and Trade Refuse	1020	9	0	0	826	16	0	0	976	0	0	0
Salvage	113	3	2	7	120	1	2	20	135	0	3	1
	1133	12	2	7	946	17	2	20	1111	0	3	1

Cost of Collection and Disposal

	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	£	£	£
Refuse Collection	2,124	2,141	2,788
Motor Transport	1,564	1,145	1,387
Longridge contribution to tip maintenance	216	178	204
Salvage - Baling and Bonuses	722	731	1,042
	4,626	4,195	5,421
Less Income:-			
Salvage Sales	1,034	1,116	1,316
	3,592	3,079	4,105

Gross income from salvage for the past ten years

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
1956	108	15	0	10	975	9	5
1957	105	18	3	14	925	5	2
1958	117	4	3	5	1,006	19	10
1959	106	6	3	10	907	8	8
1960	112	13	2	9	928	0	8
1961	120	16	3	24	1,143	4	3
1962	112	14	2	4	975	2	0
1963	113	3	2	7	994	0	1
1964	120	1	2	20	1,059	9	0
1965	135	0	3	1	1,243	17	7
	1,152	16	2	20	10,158	16	8

CONCLUSION

May I express my thanks and appreciation to the Members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I would also like to thank my fellow officers and staff for their help and co-operation, and to once again thank Dr. Walker for his guidance and willing support at all times.

I am, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V. N. PAGE

Public Health Inspector





